



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The letterpress does not lack allusion to the relations between the natives and the European residents. In Bombay, for example, the rich Parsee merchants give many balls and receptions, which are by no means tabooed by the Europeans, but are never returned. As Clement Scott wrote:

These highly educated, extremely intelligent Parsee ladies and gentlemen constitute the race whose lavish hospitality is accepted by Europeans, but by some mysterious unsigned order must never be returned. Thus you can play cricket with a Parsee gentleman, but you must not bring him back to dinner.

The magnificent view of Kunchinjunga, which Sella caught on his camera at Darjeeling, was, according to this writer, a happy chance, for the tourist only occasionally enjoys this glorious mountain view. A series of undulating, rounded hills extends for forty miles and, in bright weather, carries the eye to the magnificent group of snow summits of which the long crest of Kunchinjunga, the second highest mountain in the world, forms the centre and crown. On those rare days when the atmosphere is perfectly clear, the snow and ice fields seem but a few miles off, though they are forty or fifty miles away as the crow flies.

The author speaks with disrespect of the term "the Alps of Asia," which has been applied by some writers to the Himalayas. He reminds his readers that the Himalayas are to the Alps what these mountains are to the Welsh hills. Any one who makes the tour of India will profit by reading this book.

The Voyages and Explorations of Samuel de Champlain (1604-1616), narrated by Himself. Translated by Annie Nettleton Bourne. Together with the Voyage of 1603 reprinted from Purchas His Pilgrimes. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. (The Trail Makers.) 2 vols. New York, A. S. Barnes & Co., 1906.

Twenty-two years ago the late Dr. Adolf Bastian, then Director of the *Museum für Voelkerkunde* at Berlin, said to the writer, who was admiring the splendid work of Reiss and Stuebel on Ancon: "This is all very well, but it is not what we really need. Our branch of science (referring to ethnology) must be made accessible to the people, and costly as well as bulky editions do not fill the bill. Books of convenient size with illustrations, plain but correct, books that can be obtained at a moderate expense, appeal to the student with limited means who can own them, and thus have them constantly at his command. Whenever necessary for special reasons he will find the elaborate works in public libraries." What the veteran German anthropologist said in regard to anthropological publications adapts itself with equal truth to reprints or translations of rare and important sources of history. The tendency of the day is towards stately outputs, luxuriously illustrated and very expensive, and the interested reader or student who is not within reach of large libraries cannot consult them; besides, they are irksome to handle.

For several years the firm of A. S. Barnes & Co., of this city, has successfully striven to furnish the public with reprints or reliable translations of rare and early sources of North American history and geography. The "Trail-Makers" are somewhat after the style of the Hakluyt Society's publications. Only they are more convenient and, generally, better edited. They are, in fact, pocket editions of valuable sources. By this series a great service is rendered, for it enables many a reader to consult the original documents, and thus to form an independent opinion. The last two volumes of the "Trail-Makers" are before us, and they are of special interest to the people of our Northeast. Samuel Champlain is a household word in our history.

The first volume contains the first three books of Champlain's narrative after the edition of 1632, translated from the French by Mrs. Bourne, wife of the editor; the second embodies the fourth book and a reprint of Purchas' (*His Pilgrimes*) narrative of Champlain's voyage of 1604. It is needless to go over the ground covered by these well-known documents.

Neither is there much to say in regard to the introduction by the editor, Professor Bourne, and to the footnotes accompanying the text in both volumes. Mr. Bourne's name is a guarantee for unusual thoroughness and acquaintance with his subject. Like everything emanating from his pen, it is most creditable. We can only congratulate Mrs. Bourne on her translation, which is an excellent rendering of the French original.

A photographic fac-simile of Champlain's map of New France, from the edition of 1632, forms the frontispiece of the first volume. A. F. B.

Chili et Bolivie, Étude économique et minière. Par Ferdinand Gautier, Ingénieur Civil des Mines. E. Guilmoto, Paris (1906).

There are many things in this book commendable, but it is also disfigured by many errors, and errors that ordinary care in observing would have avoided. It is, for instance, absolutely impossible to see any smoke issuing from the tall summit of the Sajama in western Bolivia; that gigantic pyramid (22,000 feet, at least) has not given any signs of activity for centuries. The same can be said of the peaks of Tacora, which belong to the same range. The Sajama *was* once active; now it is dormant, if not extinct. The Huayna Potosí in Bolivia is not "on the flanks of the Nevado de Sorata," but far to the south of it, separated by mountains that exceed 20,000 feet in altitude. The copper mines of Corocoro are, notwithstanding Mr. Gautier's statement to the contrary, systematically and continuously worked; the Chilean Company having penetrated as low as the level of 1,500 feet beneath the surface. The extensive tin mines at Huayna Potosí, although operated by a French company, are not mentioned as such. Mr. Gautier denies the existence of the Permian formation in the Bolivian highlands, whereas it constitutes a considerable proportion of the surface rocks of the Puna west of La Paz. He states, that the Permian-Carboniferous is not found. The coal on Titicaca Island and on the peninsula of Copacavana pertains to that group. It will also be news to those who know Lake Titicaca to read that its water is —*not*—brackish! Such and similar gross misstatements about Bolivia are calculated to inspire a certain apprehension that Chile may not have fared better at the hands of the author. It appears, however, that he is better acquainted with that republic; and while there are mistakes, they are not as startling as in the case of Bolivia.

Fully three-fourths of the book are devoted to Chile. Considering the much greater importance of that country, its far greater development in every respect, the proportion is fair. Bolivia is only beginning to enter the path of progress in which Chile is making such rapid strides. It is gratifying to notice that the latter, after having deprived Bolivia of her coast-line by war, is now proposing to assist her in establishing railway communications with that coast; in the guise of indemnity for what was forcibly taken. It is a wise policy, beneficial to both countries, and cannot fail to foster harmony and cement friendship between nations too long kept apart through the recollections of former strife.

Three rather insignificant outline maps give a superficial idea of Chile and the parts of Bolivia adjacent to it. A. F. B.